THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1955. The correspondence from the Crimes is still more gloomy than ever. It is true that for a few days the weather has improved, but the misman-

sgement continues as hadly as before. The Commisseriat horses and mules have been dying by hundreds, and in consequence the English army could not be provided with estables. At last the French, pitying the miserable condition of their Allies, made a road for them from Balaklava to the camp. and lent their borses to get the cannons and mortars sp. The French troops and horses are well fed and well kept, while the English are shivering and invalided, and their horses nearly all gooe. Above three theusand have been lost since the landing at Eupatoria, while the French loss does not amount to more than about four hundred. The correspondent of The Morning Herald writes: "Horses we have next to none, the few that re-"main are too weak to work, and each day di-"ministes their number." An officer writes that "No arrangement has ever been made, nor is "even now made, for shoeing the public horses. "and this circumstance alone has led to many "being disabled." A cavalry officer again writes the following letter, which shows how the Eaglish Government manages to get rid of the pub-

"Camp before Sevastopol, Dec. 11, 1854. "Camp defore Sevastopol, Dec. 11, 1854.

"Some of our divisions have of late been on half rations, not because the army wants provisions, but because the Commissary-General wants the means of conveying the previsions up to camp. Hard-worked as the troops are in the trenches, the regiments have lately had the bitter choice of starving, or of sending fatigue parties from the camp off to Balaklava—a distance of seven or eight miles—to take up rations. It comes to this, that, because we want draught cattle, parties of our men must tramp furfects and sixteen miles a day, through the thickest of the mud, to supply the place of beasts of burden. Some time ago the Commissary-General ordered his assistant at Constantinople to buy a large number—twelve hundred—flat horses. The horses were hought, and are now eating their rations at Constantinople. The Jason steemer was sent down to fetch a number of them up, but she did not come back, and it took some time and of bat horses. The horses were bought, and are now eating their rations at Constantinople. The Jason steemer was sent down to fetch a number of them up, but she did not come back, and it took some time and correspondence before the commissers at Baisklava found out what had become of her. It appears that when the Jason came into the Bosphorus Admiral Boxer ordered her into dock for some trivisi repairs. The chapter of bat horses is altogether a very curious one. When we left Varna it was assumed that in the Crimea we should not went beests of burden, or, if they were wanted, that they might easily be got. The bulk of our commissary trains, which had cost so much trouble, money, and time, was left behind, and a dépôt was formed with 4 600 horses, with orders to send the animals down to Constantinople and sell them. Some how or other, this order was not countermanied, and about it weeks ago, a great many of the horses having died from want and exposure, Mr. Ramsay, the chief commisseriat officer at Varna, gave part of them exposure to a Pesha—terms 8d, per head per diem! Part of them—2,000 I believe—was formed into a brigade, under the command of Mr. Untak, of the commisseriat, with peremptory orders to march straight cown to Constantinople and be sold. But so long a journey over land is rather expensive, as horses murie eat; and, as economy in public matters is a great object, and as barley was purchasable at Varna, and at a very high price, too, it was resolved that each one of the horses should carry its own food in a large object, and as barley was purchasable at Varna, and at a very high price, too, it was resolved that each one of the horses should carry its own food in a large sack. Nothing can be more admirable than this economical plan, it made the horses work for their living. The only obstacle to its execution was the want of large sacks; and as these were not to be had at Varna, the journey was put off until the necessery number of sacks has come up from Constantinople. When the sacks came, the horses commenced their march. A great many were too weak to carry their rations for the journey; they died of fatigue. The survivors were duly sold at Constantinople: the week after, perhaps, they were again bought up, and, but for Admiral Boxer and the necessary repairs of the Jason, they would by this time be stumping the mud of ancient Tauris."

The complaints against the mismanagement of the post and transport service, by which, up to the end of December, many of the officers have not received their baggage, which was left in September at Varna, while others received their trunks opened and rifled, are equally severe. Field Marchal Ragian is never seen inspecting the camp, and while the soldiers are starving, he cappot remain without a hot luncheon. The following is authentic:

"At the battle of Inkermann, when the fire was "At the battle of Inkermann, when the fire was the hottest, a pony with a pair of panniers, led by Lord Reglan's German servant, was seen advancing toward the position of the Commander in Chief Every officer whom the man passed in his way desired him to go back, as the balls were falling thickly around, and the chances were that he won a be killed. The cool German merely replied, 'My master is not so 'young as he was; he is always it! if he does not have 'luncheon, and his luncheon he shall have.' The man reached his Lordship's post through the fiery sterm, and returned in safety.'

The change of the completion of the completion of

The Times bas now taken up the complaints of the officers, and carries on a fierce war against the septuagenarians in the camp. Lord Ragian, Bir Richard England and Sir John Burgoyne have rely attacked by the great organ, their atter insufficiency has been shown up to the great public. The Duke of Newcastle gets his share in the blame, and it seems that a reorganisation of the War Ministry and a change of the command-in-chief has become inevitable. The miserable state of the army cannot be palliated; and the excellent condition of the French forces, under the same difficulties, fills the English nation with shame; while the reports from the hospitals are appalling. From the many letters which were received here lately, I select only two. They surpass in horror any episode of a French novel;

here lately, I select only two. They surpass in horror any episode of a French novel:

"Constantinopia, Dec. 10.

"The number of invalide sent down here from the Crimes does not diminish, and dysentery and fever have been for the last menth more powerful and fatal enemies than the sword. There are no less than 3,00 sick in hospital at Balaklava, and steamers continue to arrive thence, freighted with as diamal cargoes of humen suffering as if they had on board the wounded after some great battle. Three days ago the Aven came down with more than 300 men, the vast majority of them dysentery and fever patients. Nor can one conceive a more miserable spectacle than these wasted beings presented, as, supported between stronger countades, or borne on stretchers, they were conveyed to the hospitals. It was the intention of the authorities at Balaklava to send the Aven to sea with only two surgeous, one of whom was an invalid, and not more than four orderlies to attend upon upward of 300 sick. They were more than a fortnight in harbor, and their sufferings there were horrible. What their condition would have been upon the voyage may be conjectured from the experience of other vessels so employed; but, happily, a coursegous medical efficer on board took such vigerous measures to represent the case that a court of inquiry was held, and as-intance obtained, somewhat proportioned to the exigencies of the case.

From an Invalided Officer at Scalari-Dec 18.

"The ships they continue to send the sick and wounded in from Balaklava are beyond all description. The Avon arrived with 200 a few days ago, having lost, I believe, about one half on the passage. I ventured on board, and the stench very soon gave me a violent attack of distribes. The men were without beds or blankets, with one assistant surgeon and eight orderlies, who were taken ill directly the abig put to sea, so the poor fellows were obliged to take care of themselvas. Everybody here is mad about it. One would have thought that they had had time to make some of the sc

ford sent over for the hospital, which have been lying there for the last three weeks, and are now quite rusts. One other thing I must tell you, and I will quit this sample of our well-organized management. Some time ago Mr. Waterhouse, on behalf of the tea merchante of London, offered to supply the bossitals here with tea and sugar gratuitonely. The Dake of Newcastle wrote back, thanking them, but informing them that supplies had been afforded the sick and wannied. They may have been afforded, but they have never reached the hospital, for Mr. Osborne stated publicly that at the time that offer was made, there were not six pounds of Government tea in the hospital stores. My own wish would be that the Dake, or the people who misinformed him, were put on board a Government transport, with the sick and wounded, to make one voyage down from Balaklava to Scutari, it would be sufficient punishment.

rould be sufficient punishment. In the mean time the Russians continue to fortify Sevastopol; they have carried such large Paixban mertars to the northern fort that they are able to throw shells across the harbor and the town into the French third parallel. The Eng lish Lancaster guns are said to be a failure; their power is enormous when the ball strikes the point at which it is aimed, but the gun rarely sends two balls to the same point, and as yet no means have been found to prevent this deviation.

It is said that orders have been sent from Londen and Paris, to the army in the Crimes, to take Sevastopol at any risk, since without such a blow the negotiations with Austria cannot be carried on to advantage. The generals, on the other hand, delay their operations until the arrival of Omer Pasha. But the Turkish general, disgusted with the way in which the Turkish troops are treated by the Allies, refuses to go to the Crimes. upless he has an entirely independent command; and, since the Turkish army is entirely worthless without him, his request will probably be complied with. Lord Redeliffe has, by his intrigues, prevented the Hungarian generals from being employed in the Turkish army of Europe, in order to please Austria. The result now is, that Omer Pashs has become indispensable, and in a position to dictate terms.

Among the many anecdotes from the camp, the following is one of the most curious:

following is one of the most curious:

"It appears that the inhabitants of Savastopal, anticipating the reduction of the place, had buried many articles of value outside the walls, which they hoped to be able to dig up again at a future day, when the army should have cepatted. They, however, did not recken on the works of the miners, and every day these men find something of value in the shape of silver and plated articles, jewels, and costly orasments, and among other things is an elegant bounet carefully packed in a box. The bounet is of pink satin, of the first style of fashion, an istill bears the address of the maler, in the Rue de la Paix, in Paris. This bonnet, after having been tried on by all thomen, has since been hung up as an ornament in one of their tents." their tents.

Admiral Dundas returns at last to England, without having won gelden opinions. Sir Charles Napier is now in London, but he does not venture to repeat his bragging in the Reform Club. Toe Freuch Admiral Hamelin is likewise to return. and more energetic admirals, Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Brust, both men of tried energy and experience, are to replace them.

Emperor Napoleon has, to his great astonishment, found that the practice of cheating the Government is not an exclusive monopoly of Russia. There are about 25,000 men more on the official roll of the French War Ministry than there are really under arms. The country has been cheated of the money for paying and clothing an army corps, probably, for a long time-still it is only now that such a gigantic fraud has been detected. Of course this occurrence has not been published in the papers, but it is the subject of conversation in society; but my Frenca friends assure me that such an occurrence is entirely impossible, since the system of checks and controls, the comptabilité, as they call it, is too strict in France as to allow such a chest. Vederemo-we shall see.

I see from the the correspondence of The Lon don Atlas, that the Spanish Cortes have resolved not to seil Cuba for any price, and that they offer an asylum to all the foreign refugees in Europe,

The apartments for the reception of the Emperor Napoleon and his Empress, are already fitted up at Windsor Castle, but his visit will be delayed until the war in the Crimea takes a more

favorable turn. Prince Gorchakoff, the Embassador at Vienna has declared that his powers are too limited to give any decisive answer in regard to the acceptance of the four conditions, as interpreted by the Allies. The three powers have accordingly consented to wait fourteen days from the end of

December, for the definite reply of Russin. The negotiations of the Ministry in Germany, permission to enlist soldiers for the for eign legion, have until now proved unsuccessful. Prussia, and all the minor States of Germany, refuse to part with the warlike portion of their population; if, therefore, the Ministers cannot succeed in Spain. Pertugal or Belgium, the scheme on which they staked their existence will prove a failure, to the great delight of the Oppo-

The contents of the secret article of the treaty of Dec. 2, have not yet transpired; still, it is more than probable that it is a guaranty of the French Emperor given to Austria for the peace of her Italian possessions; and, perhaps, even for the status quo of Italy during the present war. Napoleon III, the ally of England, is eager to form Continental alliances, so as not to be altogether dependent upon the good will of the British Ministers. He requires connections with the despotic powers of Continental Europe, and he post pones his plans as regards Naples. Poor Italy s to be sacrificed to the consolidation of the throne of Napoleon. The delay of the Austrian Court again causes uneasiness. Still Napoleon seems to be resolved to withhold the 80,000,00 france of the Credit Mobili for the Austrian railroads, up to the time that Austria declares

Bayaria begins to arm, and to put her military

establishment in readiness. The exertions of the Sultan for the speedy reen forcement of the Allied armies in the Crimea by the army of Omer Pasha, are gracefully ac knowledged by the Monstear. The difficulties about Omer Pasha's independent command led to the adoption of a different policy of campaign. He is to land at Eupatoria, not at the Katcha as originally intended, and to march either against Perekep, or to fight Prince Meachikeff's division, which is now at Sympheropol. The telegraphic report about Liprandi's attack on Balaklava, on the 24th, is not credited, though it caused some unessiness and a slight decline of the funds. The French loan finds favor. A. P. C.

From Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

It was on the 18th of December that Luzurria ga, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, most emphatically declared his opinion that the selling of Cuba amounted to the selling of Spanish honor. This declaration was received with the unani mous cheers of the Cortes. He declared, farther, that the Ministry intended to sail nilate the political condition of the Colonies with that of the mother country, but he did not explain the way in which such an assimilation is to be carried out. I do not think that it amounts to more than a seat in the Cortes for the representatives of the Colonies. Under such circumstances, the negotiations of Mr. Soulé will lead to no result. A new political party is forming in Spain, and is said to be connected with influential persons at the Court of Liebon; it has an Iberian Union in view-s fusion of Portugal and Spain-to be accomplished by the marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess of Asturis. Gen Serrano. the reputed father of the Princess, is at the head of this party.

In Germany, a law regulating the printing an publishing business has been quietly amuggled through the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, according to which no one is allowed to establish, or to continue the printing or publishing business, without the permission of the local government, and such permission may be withdrawn by the police of the respective States without any lawsuit; it is enough to prove that dangerous and subverrive papers or books have been posithed or printed by the establishment. Such derman freedom, under the thirty tyrants, who are upheki by England and France. The Elector of Hesse Cassel immediately put the law in force, and has closed the establishments of about a dozen printers and publishers in Cassel, for having published books unpulatable to the Government. The reactionary party in Germany now feels strong enough to cast saide and punch those very conservative members of the late Frankfort Parliament, who always sided with the Governments and Princes. Professor Biedemann, for instance. the greatest enemy of the German Republicans. has been deprived of his Professorship. Tae Princes cannot forget that he once acknowledged the sovereignty of the people, and denied the divine right. Of course, nobody feels compassion for those quondam tools of the Princes, who always applauded, and suggested the reactionary measures of 1849.

The attempts of the English Government to enlist foreign troops have already signally failed in three States: Prussis. Switzerland and Spain: the Governments of those countries having officially declared that they cannot give permission for foreign enlistment. The minor States of Germany will soon make a similar declaration; and the most unpopular measure of the Ministry will prove an evidence of their shortsightedness and their utter incapacity to comprehend either the English or the Continental mind. They are reduced to the necessity of enlisting such volunteers as present themselves at their depôts, without being allowed to canvass the foreign States with all the showy splendor of the English army.

For the present moment, public attention watches with anxiety the negotiations of Austria and Prussia. The wildest combinations are spoken of, and are believed; the substance of the secret article of Dec. 2, is explained by everybody in a different way. It is said that France has allied berself to Austria with a Roman Catholic sim in view, and that Prussia, accordingly, seeks a separate alliance with England in the Protestant interest. Baron Usedom's mission to London is, likewise, the theme of speculators and politicians. So much is sure, that while the King of Prussia dispatched a friend of Chevalier Bunsen, a statesman of the so catled liberal faction, to London without any papable object, but only with the general instruction of bringing about a good understanding between Prussis and England, a member of the reaction ary party, Colonel Manteuffel was sent to Vienna. Prussia is evidently tired of her isolated position, and repents of having been more honest than Austria, which, for her policy of seifistness, gets a share of the profits of war without any

The political negotiations, and the attempts at peace, are again marred by the unexpected tura of the military operations. Sevastopol was to be destroyed and taken, before the limitation of the Russian power in the Euxine, the reduction of the fleet and the razing of the fortress could be proposed to the Czar without irritating bim. But it seems that the incapacity of Lord Raglan destroys the schemes of Lord Palmerston. Accordingly, orders have been given to attack and take the fortress at any price. The bombardment was to begin on the 28th, and the assault was expected on the 31st of December last. Our latest accounts from the Crimea extend only to the 26th, and up to that time nothing had been

The last order of battle of the Russians was the following according to Russian sources:

1. Army of Tauride, 120,000 men is the Crimea, and 30,000 men garrison Sevastopol.

2. Black Sea Army, 40,000, (Odessa and around Odesse) garrisons of Kinbourn and Orzakoff.

3. Army of the Danube, 40,000 men, including

the carrisons of Reni and Ismail.

4. Army of Poland, 120,000 men.

5. Baltic Army, 60,000.

6. Great Reserve Army, 80,000, that is to say 190,000 men, exclusive of the Asiatic Armies in the Trans-Caucasian Provinces, or the Oxus and Jaxaires, in Kamtschatka and on the mouths of the Amour, which amount together to 120,000 men more. This brings the Russian Army no to above 600,000 men, and seems scarcely to be exaggerated.

A peculiar feature of the present war is its unusual cruelty, reminding us of the midele-ages. The English officers do not take any care of the well-being of their soldiers, either in the camp or in the hospital; of the 40,000 men sent during the last year from England to the seat of war, only 18,000 remain on the rolls; the remainder have died, or are rotting in the hospitals of Balaklava and Scutari, whither they are conveyed in a way which equals all the horrors of the middlepassage of the slavers. The great Russian hospital in Sevastopol has been shelled and destroyed by the English, in spite of the yellow flag which flattered upon it, and which would have been respected even by a Radetaky or Haynau; 2,000 wounded Russians found here a terrible death. The English excuse this act of barbarism by saying that it was a mistake, and that they were induced by a Polish deserter to believe that the great building was a powder magazine. You know that from the time of Copenhagen and Navarino, the English have always been great in mistakes and untoward events. The Russians, in retaliation, bayoneted the wounded Englishmen on the battle-fields of Balaklava and Inkermann. Indeed, we must ask, where are the civilization and progress of the nineteenth century !

The Sultan has, by a Firman, prohibited the sale of Circassian and Georgian females and all

the foreign slave-trade. The Viceroy of Egypt has done the same. The mountaineers have now no other market for their fair daughters than Persia. and perhaps the infusion of Circassian blood which has kept up the energies of the Ottoman race, may regenerate the effeminate Persians, who

seem indeed past redemption. The French hospital at Therapia being is want of dressers and nurses and assistant surgeous, the Sultan has put twenty four pupils of the Turkish Medical School at the disposition of the French Medical Officers, and the young Turks perform their duties in the most zealous, gentle and graceful way, much to the satisfaction of the French, who are now sursed by the pious Sisters of Charity, and equally pious Mohammedans, the Tuckieb youths of the Medical School.

Great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Turkish army in Asia, which, by the recall of the European officers, has been entirely cisorganized. An attack on Redut Kaleb, by the Russians, was repulsed by the Turks; still the garrison was not strong enough, in case the attack should be repeated. The Austrians contipue to protect the Russian Boyards in Moldo-Wallachia; in Vienna they are making experi ments with gun-cotton, and seem highly samefied with the results. The English rely upon their Minie rifle, the Russians, on the contrary, believe that the Zunenadel rifle, which loads by the breech, is the king of weapons. General Duplat, the English Military Commis-

sioner in Vienna, who has lately died, was formerly English Consul at Wareaw. After the Turkish declaration of war, in 1853, was approved by the English Government, his position became very dissgreeable. Though England still maintained peaceful relations with Russia, nobody could doubt that hostilities must soon follow. General (then Colonel) Duplat was therefore shunned by society, though still invited to all the parties of the Viceroy, where the enperior officers tried to put him in disagreeable positions; still the Colonel always displayed a considerable stock of ready wit, and maintained galiantly the honor of his country. After the battle of Oltenitza, which, as you remember, was celebrated in Russia as a victory, Gen. Schilders asked Col. Duplat publicly, at an evening party of Prince Pashkiewitch, "Well, Colonel, what " do you say of our victory at Oitenitza ?" He intended to place the Englishman in a false position, either by acknowleding, or by contradicting that it was a victory. But Col. Duplat replied, without hesitation, "I wish you many such vic-"tories. General." I had the opportunity of seeing him shortly after his return from Warsaw, and found him convinced that the Polish nationality is still living, and that it has not been eradteated by Russian despotism-and such is really the case-though, under present circumstances, with an army of 120,000 Russians in the Kingdom, it is not likely that an attempt will be made by the Poles to free themselves from the Russian

NEED OF REFORM IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

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From The London Times

The system upon which our Army is organized, or rather a prived of all organization, possesses so on any and complicated effects that it not only gets as into difficulties, but almost seems to prevent the possibility of a remedy. We find our staff appointments filled by persons unequal to the trust, but, as merit has never been the rule of pro notion with us, we have no means of ascertaining, when a great emergency like the present makes the fact worth knowing, who the really meritorious and scientific officers are.

There must be in the mass of men before Sevastopol, and in the ranks of the Army at home, men possessing the experience, the knowlege, and the ability, for which we seek in vain among our Staff, but how are we to know them, now discriminate them? To be a lord, a son of a lord, or a course of a lord, is not recressify dequalification, and Smith and Jones, if chosen at random, may be quite as incompetent as a floward or a Montaga. There seems to be no one whose business it is to ascertain these things, no excitain can be expected to be aware of them, and we seek in vain for any military man able to supply the so much-needed information. The case is widely different in the Army of India. There every officer serves under the eye of a vigilant Government, anxious, above all things, to detect the first symptom of talent and energy, and to avail itself to the utmost of the services of its possessor, without reference to any other consideration than the public good. Quasia, non unde natura sie, is there the motto, and the cusequence is that, while we appear mable to keep alive 20 000 men, within eight niles of boundless supplies, and within three weeks' sail of our own shores, he Indian Government manages without difficulty an Army of 250,000 men, spread over a country as large, nearly, as European Russia, under a tropical climate, where a march in the tended of the day is alshores, he indicate deverament manages without comculty an Army of 250,000 men, spread over a country
as large, nearly, as European Russia, under a tropical
climate, where a march in the middle of the day is almost certain death: and is able to conduct great operations and carry on mighty wars without roads and
without water-carriage, bearing the supplies on the
backs of beasts of burden, and dragging its artillery
through trackless jungles and swamps. Really, to
one rissis fresh from the perusal of the letters which
daily fill our columns such exploits as the Pindarree
war, in which those desperate freshooters were courcled with an iron chain of 150,000 men, or the first
campaign in Afighanistan, where an immense army,
its artillery, its m initions and its food, were conveyed
acress the almost impassable defits of the Himalayse,
must seem abouttely fabulows and incredible. We
seem to know something of the organization of a reginent, but when we get beyond that everything is
left to blind chance or still blinder folly and faturly.
The art of managing great Armies, and carrying on

left to blind chance or still blinder folly and fatuity. The art of managing great Armies, and carrying on war on a scale befitting the dignity of a first-rate Power, seems to be lost in England, and to survive only in the East.

We are in sore need; we want, above all things, a man capable of re-creating our military system, of bringing order out of confusion, and method and regularity out of chaos. When we point out the failure of our present war Administration, we are often tsuntingly challenged to suggest some one in whose matagement a reasonable and well-founded confidence might be reposed. For once we feed disposed to accept the challenge. The art of organization stems to be lost in the Far West, but lives and flourishes in the golden East. It seems extite the contractional En golden East. It seems extirct in constitutional En-gland, but still exists in despotic India. We need not descend from aristocratic circles, we need not go to those middle classes which every true Britain is taught to believe naturally incompetent for the cares of Govto believe naturally incompetent for the cares of Givernment, though supremely competent for everything else, in order to find a person able to set our War Departments in order, to requiate their due subordination to each other, to manage daily details, and yet, incredible as such an assertion most appear to men who draw their ideas of statesmanship from existing English examples, to forcese the events of to morrow, next week, next menth, and even next year. We need only descend one degree below the ducal coronet. Within the head of a marquis there exists a brain fully equal to all this labor, as will appear, not from his pedigree all this labor, as will appear, not from his pedigree, but from his biography—not from the history of his ancestors, but his own. Just consider what has been achieved—and achieved, apparently, without diffi-culty, or migriving of any kind—by the present Governor-General of India. His occupations have Governor-General of India. His occupations have been very far from exclusively those of a Minister of War. His daily duty has been to regulate the taxation, settle the quarrels, humor the prejudices, and consult the interests of 150,000 downam beings. He has diplomatic representatives at a huncred Courts, who must contend in the arts of subtlety and finesee with the most crafty, the most polished, and the most enserapulous of markind. Legislative, Judicial, Diplomatic, Administrative business, all comes before him in the last resort, and is by him carefully and satisfactorily settled. Yet in the interval of these exployments he has found time to carry out to a successful issue with settled. Yet in the interval of these employments he has found time to carry out to a successful issue without love and wishout reverse, two mighty wars, in the Esat and in the West—a second Sikh war, and the war with Burmab. Had either of these been managed on the present English system, the Army would have perished to a man before it reached the scene of its operations, or the troops which did arrive on the scene of action would have appeared without tenta, coats, or shoes; without cannon, ammunition, food, or cooking utensils.—a crowd of famished scarcerows, ready to fall before the first allack, and sink before the slightest obesacle. They would have been exposed to a tropical sun by day, and tropical dewe by night, without a tent or a blanket to cover them.

their borses would have died of bunger, and their utter disorganization would have left little for the one-my's word to effect. Here, then is a discovery—a a man and a marquis who may safely be trusted with the lives of his fellow men, and who, though trained in peace, has shown himself fully equal to the emergencies of war. Before he entered on this wider sphere of exertion the Marquis of Dubhousie showed no ordinary segscity in foreseeing the direction of the railway manna, and in evising means for reducing that national nadness within useful and reasonable limits. Such a man we have in India worthly fulfilling all the dutes which devolve on the civil and military chief of a vast and half civilized empire. The Emperor Nicholas himself does not number as many subjects or expicise a noise vast or durable influence on the happiness or masery of the human race.

etcise a nore vast or durable influence on the happiness or misery of the human race.

If we have here any man equally, or nearly equally, comprient for managing the affairs of the war, it were a pity to take away the Marquis of Dalhousie from the sphere of his labors, his usefulness, and his glory, but, it there he none such, at least known to the public, why do we hesitate to employ in our present need an instrument so well adapted for our purpose!

India is not, if we would believe it, a mercontlet for the enterprise of younger some—a merc treasure house from which every one may curry off what he will. India is also a great Emilie, and as such, a fitting school for statemen and warriors, who may there is earn to deal with events of a scale and of an importance well calculates to enlarge their views, and render them cal with events of a read of a such render them equal to the highest problems of war and polity. Yet, while our Armies are intrusted to every degree and quality of incompetency, the iron line that divides the Imperial and Iedian services is rigorously observed. Imperial and Iedian services is rigorously observed, and men she have grown gray in comps and councils are ret asice to make room for reckless ignorance or

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE SUFFEBING SOLDIERS.

From The Leadon Mersing Post.

Perhaps, since the commencement of the campaign, ne document has found its way to the public so gratifying in its nature as that which we here subjoin. The samest expression of Her Majesty's anxiety for the brave men who have been wounded in the service of the country, will have the best effect in the army; it will console the unfortunate who have already suffered, and animate to increased exertion their comrasce who have hitherto escaped the accidents of war. The letter was addressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty to Mr. Sidney Herbert, and through him to Miss. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingslie:

Nightingale

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1854. "Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, tho' I see so many from officers, &c , about the battle field, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one.

Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wourded and sick men that No one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires beir courage and bersiem MORE than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince.

to those lacies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellowe.

A VISIT TO JAPAN.

Letter from a British Medical Officer.

NAGASARI, JAPAN Sept. 25, 1834

Our small squadron of three steamers and a frigate arrived off the pert on the 7th of September, and were running in with all case and contort, viewing with some surprise the number of batteries and game on all available points of defence for the outer tarbor, when we found some boats anxious to communicate a letter in several languages forbidding our entrance, and even verbaily hinting such things as blowing us out of the water. This was at 4 P. M., but subsequently a deputation came and gave permission and promise of pilots for our going into the niddle harbor on the following morning. We found our way in and anchored. A host of boats, with flags and canopies, accompanied us, or waited for the grand event of a British squadron visiting the port. A chain of small jusks was moored across the mouth of the inner port. There are a Dutch steamer of war and the annual trading ship close in, near the Dutch factory, on the little islane of Desima.

A party of Japanese officials visited us. Their appearance is peculiar; their features resemble those of North American Indizus, who are considered to derive their origin from stray Japanese; and this notion is not out of the way, for our interpreter was one of a jank's crow cast away in 1833 on the north west coast of America, after tossing about 14 months or so. The mode of dressing the hair is quite different from that of Chinese or Tartars. The top of the head is shorn clean, the hair of the remainder is brought up to it and tied and a short tail, made solid by gam, is laid on the head. The clothing is of loose silk gauze, of black or sober gray, a loose-fitting robe round the body and legs with semailmen, silk large-legged trowers, and the feet covered with a cloth or cotton glove, with a repartate accommodation for the big toe, as a part of the sandal fastering runs between the toes to the instep from the sole of rice straw, which appears to be worn by all classes.

Among the visitors there has be

toes to the instep from the sole of rice straw, which appears to be worn by all classes.

Among the visitors there has been, I am told, an artist, and he took, slily, a likeness of the captain. They carry a pocket-book, and we have get a peopone or twice at a plan of the port or some of the gons, which are very large 64 pounders, and very numerons. All the visitors had in their sashes a long sword and a degger. I got one to show me the latter, and it seemed as fine in temper and edge as one of my amputating knives. The hilts are curiously ornamented with gold and bronze, and the scabbards are of Japanware or a heantiful black and white shagreen. The curve is worn upward, and they will not show the large blace. green. The curve is worn upward, and they will not show the large blace.

On the first day I found one or two who spoke

On the first day I found one or two who spoke Dutch, and I tried to get up a conversation.

Everything seems interesting about this place and people, but they will not allow us many opportunities of judging, for we cannot land at all.

They have sent-some supplies of various kinds, with fresh sah occasionally; in fact, anything can be got but the shore. Our boats have had a little trip round the barbor, and some of our officers found two outs of but the shore. Our boats have had a little trip round the harber, and some of our officers found two pits of coal, which appeared to be of good quality, and will add to the value of this place as a "port de relacte." The scenery of this place is charming. I have made some colored sketches. I hope to give you an opportunity of seeing them. We are going to Jeddo in a day or two; perhaps I may find something to communicate.

Oct. 2 -The fear of our departure has induced the Oct. 2.—The fear of our departure has induced the Governor to give us some supplies, with permission to psy for them through the Datch Government—a great step in policy. We have some good tea and rice; pigs are coming instead of beef; cattle are only draft, and the use of milk is unknown, as in China. Was candles are used, and seem well made. The suterior of the boats is clean and neat in all arrangements. By what I can learn, the population is about 40 000 000; that of Nagasaki 70 000.

War candles are used, and seem well made. The interior of the boats is clean and neat in all arrangements. By what I can I arra, the population is about 40 000 000; that of Nagasaki 70 000.

Oct. 3.—The admiral was invited to land, with some officers. I have the henor of an invitation. We land to morrow in five boats, with the band.

Oct. 5.—Our procession started at ? A. M. As we got near the line of junks moored across the harbor, a boat came with an official to request we would wait until some grandes should arrive to conduct us. Our premature or informal entry would lead to the offending dignitery ripping himself up, as is the custom here in difficulties; and the reason is that the loss of imperial favor is attended with serious consequences to the family and children. Therefore, suicide of the parent is the usual course adopted.

A brief delay set all right. We passed up the harbor, admiring the scenery, bays villages and cultivated hills. I wo military stations and some batteries were seen. We saw two large Chinese junks—crew and rudders on shore. The Dutch steamer of war peid the compliment to our flag. The little island of Desima, on which the Dutch factory is placed, attracted our notice. Our party was received by the official body waiting on the landing-place. Soldiers were placed at the side of the square, and some with stares secorted us up the street of stars to the Governor's house. A framework was placed fer clothe of blue, with white designs, or white with black stripes, and they seemed to te for concestionned as well as ornament. Guards fined our road, and we seen got to the Governor's, and after a short delay were ushered into the presence of the Excellency and the Inspector of the Province, Nodge Ivan Najo, who is independent in his functions, and erier as constready. The style and degree of politeness practiced among themselves is occurrent that it dig sated us considerably. The style and degree of politeness practiced among themselves is occurrent that it dig sated us considerably. The styl no milk used. In a short time trays with pipes, to-bacco, lighted chayceal, and a pot for ashes; pipe of brass, small; stem, bamboo. After some time a box of cake and sweetmeats, with chop-sicks, was placed

before each efficer, and was afterward sent on board to us, as we wrote our names on the hid by order. Again our wants were attended to: octagonal deal boxes were placed before each of us, the contents a block of sponge-cakes, two cakes of jelly, two rolls of sweets, two birds of flour, and a sugar fish—chop-sicks to eat with.

of sweets, two birds of flour, and a sugar fish—chop-aticks to eat with.

The name of the Governor is Melzono Chikfoono Kama: his dress a black gauze overcost, white veet and sleeves green silk petticeat, open at the sides, showing wrapper or trousers, and reaching to the feet, which were covered with white cotton socks; shows and sandais not worn in the palace. In the sit-ternoon a suct pudding and sixup were brought, with large silver fork and spoon (European form) and chorasticks.

shoes and sandals not worn in the palace. In the atternoon a sure pudding and six un were brought, with large silver fork and spoon (European form) and chopsticks.

I had an opportunity of seeing paper used instead of pochet-handkerchiefs, although the latter article is in new when the heat of presses, rentlation not being attended to. Our gold watches pleaned much. It appears that two hours of our time make one hour Japaneses: the day begins at 6 in the morning, and ends at 6 in the evening.

The politeness of these people is very remarkable, even among small officials: if scated on their kness, as at Court, bowing to the ground or speaking in a low tone, while resting the fluggers on the ground or matting, the interpretor to the Governor being most abject in his manner. A second visit to sk place, and I was permitted to be in the boat for a sketch. A heavy fall of rain obtained the permission with all the boat's crew to visit the Governor's house. I saw the banding scene, which was interesting, and would form a good scene for a pantomime or play.

On our return to the boats while umbrallas were supplied to us, and we kept them, such being the custom, which is convenient, as traffic is not permitted.

I made use of my Flemish, to inquire of the Dute 1 interpretare are proofs of smallpox prevailing here, and, as the climate is severe in winter, other complaints must exist which would require something beyond the sum of the control was an exist which would require something beyond the sum of the control was an exist which would require something beyond the sum of the sum of the particular and was. In cold weather the number of coats is increased, and they are also probably wadeed with cotton wool as in Chima. Charcoal is burnt in brasiers in the house. In wet weather the feet are kept dry on high pattens of wood.

The supplies furnished to our messes are very good. The sey for which Japan is famous is cheap and very nice. We did not the kellow novel.

There are proofs of smallpox de to had the seine, as our doin

and vegetables; buildlos have been sees, but they are for plowing. These ugly brutes have a great turu for rurning at Englishmen in China. Since our visit to the shore, the guard-boats have been withdrawn, and much cordinity is displayed in

been withdrawn, and much cordinity is displayed in the visits.

A third interview took place. Better refreshments and the sweets, on a crockery-saucer or dish, were sont to the efficers; also, an intimation that the Emperer had ordered presents for each officer of the squadren, which came on board yeaterday. The Admiral has several handcome boxes, specimens of silh, and good chiral other efficers, according to reak, have received small assorted boxes of chiral surgeons have five cups and saucers of blue chira, of tolerable quality, juniors get places.

I may telly out that the treaty has been signed, giving as oft sin account modeling to renew friendly intercourse with the most extraordinary of our race.

To day our screw steam-frigate went out with a party of the Japanese michanics, who, by the way, are to it in high esteem, as the military class is most honored.

honored.

We expect to move off to Hong Kong in a few days, and then got out six mails, and thus rejoin the world, and hear of the progress of the war.

Oct. 19.—Some very handsome presents were made to the Admiral—a Japan cabinet, silver mounted, a card box, some bowis, dishes, and vasce of fine programs.

percelain.

Oct. 20 —We have started for Hong Kong, and may touch at the Loo Choo Islands. A steamer takes

RAILBOAD CATASTROPHE-TWO MEN KILLED -A fearful catastrophe occurred on the Portland, Sace and Portsmouth Railroad on the morning of the 19th, resulting in the death of Elbridge G. Leavitt, the road master, and Franklin Rogers, a fireman. We find an account of the calemity in The Boston Trans-

and an account of the calamity in The Boston Transcript, from which we copy the following:

"The morning train from Portland left that city with four passenger cars, two engines, and a snowplew. When about four miles out—owing, it is hought, to the break of a wheel or an atle attacked to the snow-plow—the plow was upset and throws over the west side of the track. This in means machine, withings six time, made a complete, someworks. over the west side of the track. This is mease machine, weighing six tuns, made a complete summerset, and was left on the side of the road, facing Portland. The forward locomotive was thrown off the track, and, after running about a hundred feet it was overturned, and landed upon an enabalment about six feet above and fifty feet east of the track, where it was literally broken into fragments. It was a complete wreck. The engine nearest the passenger cars was thrown from the track, but remained upright, a few feet only out of place. The baggage sus and the forward two passenger cars were displaced from the track. The forward wheels of the third car, owing to the spreading of the track were ruisite a culvert while the last car only remained uplarmed. There were about 150 passengers, who, a might be supposed, were greatly alarmed. It was a certained that two of the hands on the forward engine were missing, and the engineer was found to be sensitive that the surface of the track was the track of the track of the hands on the forward engine were missing, and the engineer was found to be sensitive that the other survived about twenty minutes. Mr. Leavitt is represented to have been a person highly esteemed. He had been in the Company's employment some ten years, and was a diligent and faithful efficer. Mr. Eugers, and was a diligent and faithful efficer. Mr. Eugers, and employment employment as meaning and the employment as meaning and and an employment as meaning and the employment as meaning and an employment as an employment as meaning and an employment as a meaning and an employment as a meaning and an employment as a meaning and an emp son nighty esterned. He had been in the company employment some ten years, and was a diligent and faithful efficier. Mr Rogers was an engineer, employed about the station-nouse. He was by trade a machinest, and a young man of excellent character. Both the persons killed were married, and leave facilities.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY CASE IN VIRGINIA .- The Po teraburg (Va.) Express states that that city has been startled by the discovery of an extensive forger. The party implicated is Mr. John W. Rice, formerly of Brunswick, a man who has heretofore enjoyed the high confidence of the community. The Express

of Brinswick, a man who has heretofore enjoyed the high confidence of the community. The Express says:

Mr. J. W. Rice was, up to about a year ago, is parinership with his brother, in the dry goods budness in this city, and after selling out, he formed a parinership with Dr. Whitehead, in the pressed brisk factory, in Roslin. The firm was known as that of Whitehead & Kice. In order to raise money for purposes of a private nature (known best to himself, as we cannot credit the strange rumors affoat,) it is bleged he drew on noise bearing forged indorsements over \$20.000 from the banks of this city, as well as other sums from parties round the country and is New York City, making up a total of about \$50,000, possibly more. The paper which he deposited in the different localities was signed by him, John W. Rice & Brother, and indorsed by said J. W. Rice, with the rames of J. Ravenscroft Jones, Wm. P. Bafat. Whitehead & Rice, and others. This constituted he forgery, as the above gentlemen had no idea of the way their names as indorsements had passed avoid. The manner in which the frauds have come to light as follows: Some of the notes became mature, say were not met by J. W. Rice, as he had perfound done, h. e., by paying the shpulated curtainnest acreawing the paper; so the notes were protested, and the indorsers notafied thereof, to their peculiar asteries in the longery now became evident, and J. W. Rice, seeing that he could not save the plot free bursting to his ruin, bade adieu to Petersburg only ast week.

Since then, the subject has been the theme of the Since then, the subject has been the theme of the astonished community and none were more attached than J. W. Rice's brother, and his partner, Dr. A. Whitehead, who had not the remotest notice of the manner in which he was privately carrying of the fraudulent plans, till Wednesday last. The 47 pooks firm of Greenway Brothers, (Virginians, is New-York, let him have \$15,000, and would have greated him more on the securities he held fork to them.